After the regular order of business was completed those present concluded a very pleasant evening with a nice supper.

The next regular meeting will be held in Grass Valley the first Saturday in June.

G. H. FAY, Secretary.

BUTTE COUNTY.

The regular monthly meeting of Butte County Medical Society met at the office of Dr. Ella Gatchell at Chico, March 14, 1908. Members present: L. Q. Thompson, of Gridley; B. Caldwell, of Biggs; O. Stansbury, L. C. Perdue, C. L. Browning, D. H. Moulton and Ella F. Gatchell, of Chico. A paper on the plague was read by Dr. O. Stansbury and discussed by members.

Voted to change the night of meeting from the 2nd Saturday to the 2nd Tuesday of each month. The next meeting is to be held at the parlors of Pacific Hotel, Gridley, April 14th, at 6:30 p. m.

ELLA F. GATCHELL, Secretary.

RESOLUTIONS FROM SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY.

Whereas, A disease proved by numerous competent observers, both local and foreign, to be epidemic plague appeared in San Francisco during the month of May, 1907, and persisted in this community until January 30, 1908, since which time no new case has occurred; and

Whereas, The abatement of the disease in so short a period of time constitutes a sanitary achievement of the first magnitude and such achievement is the result of the unflagging zeal and the intelligent skill of the health authorities in charge of sanitation in this city; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the San Francisco County Medical Society do congratulate Dr. Rupert Blue and the officers of the marine hospital service at present on duty in San Francisco and its staff on the success of their untiring efforts in behalf of the sanitation of San Francisco; and be it further

Resolved, That this society has the fullest confidence in Dr. Blue and the Board of Health, and the Citizens' Health Committee, and hereby pledge them its influence and help in whatever work these authorities may deem essential to bring the sanitary work on hand to a successful issue.

NEW REMEDIES APPROVED.

The following articles will be added to the list of new and nonofficial remedies approved by the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry:

Aromatic Cordial P.-M. Co. (Pitman-Myers Co.)

Oleum-Ricini Dulcis P.-M. Co. (Pitman-Myers Co.)

Atoxyl Hypodermic Tablets 1-3 grain (Koechl & Co.).

Novocaine Hypodermic Tablets 1-3 grain (Koechl & Co.).

NEW AND NON-OFFICIAL REMEDIES.

SALIT.

Salit consists chiefly of the salicylic acid ester or borneol, $C_6H_4.OH.CO\ (C_{10}H_{17}O) = C_{17}H_{22}O_3$.

Actions and Uses.—Salit is absorbed by the skin after inunction and is decomposed in the body, liberating salicylic acid in the tissues. It appears to be liable to produce some local irritation and eczema of a mild type. It is antiseptic. It is recommended in gout, articular and muscular rheumatism, neuralgia, erysipelas, pleurisy, etc. Dosage.—It is used only externally, undiluted, by penciling, or preferably by inunction with 5 to 10 Gms. (75 to 150 minims) of a mixture of equal parts of salit and olive oil. Manufactured by the Heyden Chemical Works, New York.

SALOPHEN.

Salophen, $(C_6H_4.OH.COO).C_6H_4NH.(CH_3CO)$, is the salicylic ester of 1, 4-acetaminophenol, C_6H_4-$(NHCH_3CO)\ (OH)$.

Actions and Uses.—The actions of salophen resemble those of phenyl salicylate (salol). It is not changed in the stomach, but is broken up in the intestine, liberating salicylic acid and acetylparamidophenoal, which is not toxic, like phenol. It acts as an antirheumatic, antipyretic, antiseptic and analgesic. It has been recommended in rheumatism, gout, typhoid fever, and as an intestinal antiseptic, in diarrhea and dysentery. Externally it has been applied in psoriasis and other itching skin diseases. Dosage.—0.3 to 1 Gm. (5 to 15 grains), in powder, wafers or capsules. Externally in 10 per cent ointment. Manufactured by Farbenfabriken, vorm. Friedr. Bayer & Co., Elberfeld, Germany (Continental Color & Chemical Co., New York).

SALOQUININE.

Saloquinine, $C_6H_4.OH.COO(C_{20}H_{23}N_2O) = C_{27}H_{28}O_4N_2$, is the salicylic ester of quinine, containing 73.1 per cent of quinine.

Actions and Uses.—It is a tasteless substitute for quinine and salicyclic acid. Dosage.—0.5 to 2 Gm. (8 to 30 grains). Manufactured by Farbenfabriken, vorm. Friedr. Bayer & Co., Elberfeld, Germany (Merck & Co., New York).

SALOQUININE SALICYLATE.

Saloquinine salicylate, $C_6H_4.OH.COO(C_{20}H_{23}N_2O) + C_6H_4OH.COOH = C_{34}H_{34}N_2O_5$, is the salicylate of the salicylic ester of quinine.

Actions and Uses.—It is recommended in acute rheumatism, neuralgia, tabes, gonorrheal inflammations, etc. Dosage.—1 Gm. (15 grains). Manufactured by E. Merck, Darmstadt (Merck & Co., New York).

SEXTONOL.

A mixture of tonols in tablets of 0.3 Gm. (5 grains), each tablet being said to contain lime tonol 0.13 Gm. (2 grains); sodium tonol, 0.13 Gm. (2 grains); iron tonol, 0.03 Gm. (1½ grain); manganese tonol, 1.15 Gm. (¼ grain); and strychnine tonol, 0.00033 Gm. (1/200 grain).

Actions, Uses and Dosage.—See Glycerophosphates. Manufactured by Chemische Fabrik auf Actien, vorm. E. Schering, Berlin (Schering & Glatz, New York).

SIDONAL.

Sidonal $\begin{matrix}/CH_2CH_2\backslash \\ \backslash CH_2CH_2/\end{matrix}$ $NH.2C_6H_7(OH)_4(COOH) = C_{18}H_{24}N_2O_{12}$, is the normal salt of piperazine and quinic acid.

Actions and Uses.—Sidonal is recommended as a uric acid solvent in gout, neurasthenia, etc. Dosage—1 to 1.3 Gm. (15 to 20 grains) 5 or 6 times a day, dissolved in water. Manufactured by Vereinigte Chemische Werke Actiengeschaft, Charlottenburg (Victor Koechl & Co., New York).

SODIUM CACODYLATE.

Sodium cacodylate, $(CH_3)_2AsO.ONa + 3H_2O$, is the sodium compound of cacodylic acid $(CH_3)_2$ AsO.CH, a dimethyl derivative of arsenic acid, $AsO(OH)_3$.

Actions and Uses.—The action of sodium cacodylate is similar to other arsenic compounds, but it is much less toxic than the ordinary preparations of arsenic, and is also less apt to cause undesirable side effects. This superiority is due to the slow liberation of the arsenic iron in the body. The cacodylate is particularly recommended in obstinate psoriasis, pseudoleukemia, diabetes, anemia, chlorosis, tuberculosis, malarial cachexia, etc. Dosage.—0.025 to 12 Gm. (½ to 2 grains) in pills, hypodermically or by enema.

SODIUM CINNAMATE.

Sodium cinnamate, $C_6H_5CH:COONa = NaC_9H_7O_2$, is the sodium salt of *B*-phenyl-acrylic (benzene-propenoic), acid, $C_6H_5CH:CH.COOH$.

Actions and Uses.—Balsam of Peru, cinnamic acid and sodium cinnamate are recommended by Landerer for the treatment of phthisis, the drugs being injected intravenously under strict aseptic precautions. The effect is referred by him to an inflammatory raction, localized about the tuberculous foci and leading to cicatrizations. He records very favorable results in well-selected cases, and other clinicians have also reported some successes, although the treatment fails very often. The synthetic cinnamate is preferred on account of its purity. Dosage.—0.001 Gm. (1/60 grain), gradually increased to 0.02 Gm. (1/3 grain), in 1 to 5 per cent. solution, injected intravenously thrice weekly for long periods (3 to 18 months).

SODIUM ICHTHYOL.

A derivative of ichthyol containing sodium instead of ammonium.

Actions, Uses and Dosage.—These are the same as those of ichthyol. Its firmer consistence makes it more suitable for pills. Manufactured by the Ichthyol Co., Hamburg (Merck & Co., New York).

STOVAINE.

Stovaine, $CH_3.C(C_2H_5)(O.CO.C_6H_6)CH_2.N.(CH_3)_2.HCl = C_{14}H_{22}O_2NCl$, is the hydrochloride of 1-dimethylamino-2-ethyl-2-propanol benzoyl ester.

Actions and Uses.—Stovaine acts as a local anesthetic of about the same power as cocaine, but dilates the blood vessels, whereas cocaine contracts them and exerts a tonic action on the heart. It is only 1/3 to ½ as toxic as cocaine. It is used as a local anesthetic; while most reports are favorable, one case of gangrene has been reported following the use of a 10 per cent. solution. Dosage.—Internally, 0.002 Gm. (1/30 grain) as pill. Locally it may be used in the eye in 4 per cent. solution and applied to other mucous membranes, as in laryngology, in from 5 to 10 per cent. solution. For hypodermic injections for local anesthesia it can be used in 0.75 to 1 per cent. solution. Manufactured by the Poulenc Freres Company, Paris (Walter F. Sykes, New York).

STYPTICIN.

Stypticin, $C_{12}H_{13}O_3N.HCl$, is the hydrochloride of cotarnine an oxidation product of narcotine, similar to hydrastinine.

Actions and Uses.—Stypticin is a hemostatic, analgesic and uterine sedative. The mechanism of its action is obscure. It has been recommended particularly in functional dysmenorrhea and menorrhagia of puberty and of the climacteric; in subinvolution of the uterus after parturition and abortion, as well as in all profuse uterine hemorrhages; in bleeding from the bladder, from the nose, after extraction of teeth, etc. Dosage.—Internally, 0.05 Gm. (¾) grain) four to five times daily, in sugar-coated tablets or gelatin capsules; or by hypodermic injection (in urgent cases) 2 Cc. of a 10 per cent. solution; externally, as a styptic, pure or in strong solution. Manufactured by E. Merck, Darmstadt (Merck & Co., New York).

STYPTOL.

Styptol, $(C_{12}H_{13}O_3N)_2C_6H_4(COOH)_2$, is the normal phthalate of cotarnine, an oxidation praduct of narcotine, similar to hydrastinine.

Actions and Uses.—Its action resembles that of stypticin. Compounds with phthalic acid are said to have especial hemostatic properties. Styptol has been recommended in uterine hemorrhages. Dosage.—0.065 Gm. (1 grain) in sugar-coated tablets, 3 to 5 times daily. Manufactured by Knoll & Co., Ludwigshafen a. Rh. and New York.

STYRACOL.

Styracol, $C_6H_5.CH:CH.COO(C_6H_4.OCH_3) = C_6H_{14}O_3$. is the cinnamic acid ester of guaiacol.

Actions and Uses.—Styracol is an intestinal antiseptic and is claimed to combine the antituberculous actions of guaiacol and cinnamic acid. It is said to liberate in the intestinal canal a larger proportion of its guaiacol (up to 85 per cent.) than other synthetic preparations of that substance. It is recommended for the initial stage of phthisis, chronic enteritis and intestinal disturbances in general, catarrh of the bladder, etc. Dosage.—1 Gm. (15 grains) in powder or tablets. Manufactured by Knoll & Co., Ludwigshafen a. R. and New York.

SUBLAMINE.

Sublamine, $3HgSO_4.8C_2H_4(NH_2)_2$, is a compound of three molecules of mercuric sulphate with eight molecules of ethylenediamine (which see).

Actions and Uses.—Sublamine is a disinfectant, similar to mercuric chloride, over which it has the advantage of being non-irritating, more penetrating and readily soluble. Dosage.—It is used in 1:1,000 solution for skin disinfection and in 1:5,000 to 1:10,000 solutions for irrigations of the bladder, etc. It may be used in syphilis by injection into the gluteal muscles of a 3 or 4 per cent. solution. Manufactured by Chemische Fabrik auf Actien, vorm. E. Schering, Berlin (Schering & Glatz, New York).

SULPHONAL.

A name applied to Sulphonmethanum, U. S. P. Manufactured by Farbenfabriken, vorm. Friedr. Bayer & Co., Elberfeld, Germany (Continental Color & Chemical Co., New York).

SUPRARENAL ALKALOID.

The active alkaloid of the suprarenal (epirenal or adrenal) glands.

Actions and Uses.—Suprarenal alkaloid acts peripherally on a variety of structures, probably by stimulating the sympathetic nerve endings. Its most important therapeutic actions consist in a constriction of the blood vessels, with consequent high rise of blood pressure; a stimulation of the vagus center with slowing of the heart, and a direct stimulant to digitalis. Large doses also cause glycosuria; continued administration of large doses leads to atheroma. The effect of a single dose is very fleeting. It is not irritant. The effects are seen on local application and intravenous and intramuscular injection. When given to animals, by mouth or hypodermically, moderate doses have almost no action. Dilute water solutions rapidly lose their strength, the deterioration being accompanied by a reddish or brownish discoloration. The alkaloid is used mainly locally for its vasoconstrictor action, in hemorrhage, and in catarrhal and congestive conditions. It is said to cut short the asthmatic paoxysm (being used by spraying the larynx and by hypodermic injections). Intravenous injections are effective in shock and anesthesia accidents (care being taken not to give an overdose). It has also been recommended in heart disease, Addison's disease, etc., but opinions are divided as to the benefits to be expected from oral administration.

TANNIGEN.

Tannigen, $C_{14}H_8(C_2H_3O)_2O_9 = C_{18}H_{14}O_{11}$, is the acetic ester of tannin.

Actions and Uses.—Tannigen passes unchanged into the intestine, where it becomes effective as an astringent in contact with the alkaline juice. It is said to be free from irritant action. It is recommended in acute diarrheal affections, such as acute intestinal catarrhs, cholera morbus, cholera infantum and dysentery; it has also been used with reported success for the diarrhea of typhoid fever and intestinal tuberculosis. Dosage.—0.2 to 0.7 Gm (3 to 10 grains) four times per day, dry on the

tongue followed by a swallow of water; or mixed with food, avoiding warm or alkaline liquids. Manufactured by Farbenfabriken, vorm. Friedr. Bayer & Co., Elberfeld, Germany (Continental Color & Chemical Co., New York).

TANNALBIN.

Tannalbin is a compound of tannic acid and albumin thoroughly exsiccated.

Actions and Uses.—Tannalbin is astringent. Being insoluble in the gastric juice, it becomes effective when it reaches the intestines, where it slowly splits off tannic acid. It does not produce gastric disturbance. It is recommended in diarrhea, especially in that of children, and in phthisis. Dosage.—1 to 4 Gm. (50 to 60 grains) in powder (or tablets) followed by water; infant doses, 0.3 to 0.5 Gm. (5 to 8 grs.) in gruel or other mucilaginous liquid. Manufactured by Knoll & Co., Dudwigshafen a. R. and New York.

TANNOFORM.

Tannoform, $CH_2(C_{14}H_9O_9)_2 = C_{29}H_{20}O_{18}$, is a condensation product of formaldehyde with gallo-tannic acid.

Actions and Uses.—Tannoform is astringent and antiseptic. It is recommended on account of these properties in chronic intestinal catarrh and externally in hyperidrosis, bromidrosis, weeping eczema, ozena, etc. Dosage.—0.25 to 0.5 Gm. (4 to 8 grains); externally, pure or in 25 to 50 per cent. triturations (with talc) as dusting powder, or as 10 per cent. ointment or soap. Manufactured by E. Merck, Darmstadt (Merck & Co., New York).

TANNOPIN.

Tannopin, $(C_{14}H_{10}O_9)_8.(CH_2)_6N_4 = C_{48}H_{42}O_{27}N_4$, is a condensation product of tannin with hexamethylenamine..

Actions and Uses.—Tannopin is an intestinal astringent and antiseptic; it passes unchanged through the stomach, but, being gradually decomposed by alkalies, it becomes effective in the intestinal tract, exerting the action of its two components. Dosage.—0.3 to 0.5 Gm. (5 to 8 grains) for infants and children; 1 Gm. (15 grains) for adults, dry on the tongue, followed by a swallow of water, or sprinkled on food, four times a day. Manufactured by Farbenfrabriken, vorm. Friedr. Bayer & Co., Elberfeld, Germany (Continental Color & Chemical Co., New York).

REGISTER CHANGES

Abrams, Albert, from 2507 Pacific ave., to 246 Powell st., San Francisco.

Agnew, W. P., from 1170 Market st., to Pacific Bldg., San Francisco.

Alderson, Harry, E., from 2510 Washington st., to Shreve Bldg., San Francisco.

Amo, G. del., from 1922 Sacramento st., San Francisco, to ————?

Bailey, A. G., from Suisun, Solano county, to Alta Vista apartments, Bancroft way and Telegraph ave., Berkeley, Alameda Co.

Baily, Elisha I., from 758 Capp st., San Francisco, to ————?

Bine, Rene, from 1869 Buchanan st., to Union Sq. Bldg., San Francisco.

Bowerman, Albert C., from Gardena, to Elmonte, Los Angeles Co.

Boyes, Edwin J., from 1204 Broadway to Central Bank Bldg., Oakland.

Brandon, Alfred R., from Anderson, Shasta Co., to P. O., Corcoran, Kings Co.

Browne, A. F., from San Francisco to ————

Brown, Lura J., from Interne Children's Hosp., San Francisco, to ————?

Brown, Newell, J., Jr., from 131 W. 22d st., Los Angeles, to box 14, Stagg, San Bernardino Co.

Brownsill, E. S., from 2628 Durant ave., to 2614 Channing way, Berkeley.

Bryant, Edgar R., from 1944 Fillmore to Union Sq. Bldg., San Francisco.

Byron, A. E., from Pt. Richmond, Contra Costa Co., to Albany Blk., Oakland, Alameda Co.

Cease, H. W., from Fresno, to ————?

Chiapella, J. D., from Hollywood, L. A. Co., to French Camp, San Joaquin Co.

Clark, D. A., from Guadalupe, Santa Barbara Co., to 162 10th st., Oakland, Alameda Co.

Cole, C. C., from 1169 Broadway, Oakland, to 2214 Atherton st., Berkeley, Alameda Co.

Congdon, Maria, from Pasadena, to 315 Pico st., Los Angeles.

Cook, J. W., from 1336 Shotwell st., San Francisco, to ————?

Cothran, W. F., from San Jose, Santa Clara Co., to Dos Palos, Merced Co.

Craig, J. M., from 1510 Washington st., San Francisco, to ————?

Crosby, D., from 1260 High st., to E. 17th and Fruitvale ave., Fruitvale.

D'Arcy, W. N., from 927 Market st., San Francisco, to ————?

D'Ercole, Victor, from 303 Montgomery ave., San Francisco, to Petaluma, Sonoma Co.

Dozier, Wm. E., from Chico, Butte Co., to Susanville, Lassen Co.

Duncan, A. M., from Grant Bldg., to 924 Sunbury ave., Los Angeles.

Dunn, J. P., from Macdonough Bldg., to Union Sav. Bank Bldg., Oakland.

Earing, Edwin W., from 3999 to 3861 Woodlawn ave., Los Angeles.

Eckardt, A. O., from Gualala, Mendocino Co., to ————?

Edmonds, F. W., from 1264 Oxford st., to Wright Bldg., Berkeley.

Evans, J., from Black Diamond, Contra Costa Co., to ————?

Fearn, J. R., from 1163 Clay st., to 1115 Broadway, Oakland.

Foshay, A. W., from 1065 Washington st., Oakland, to Red Bluff, Tehama Co.

Gachenauer, D., from San Diego, to Angelus Hospital, Los Angeles.

Green, J. S., from 1115 Broadway to Bacon Bldg., Oakland.

Green, Jonathan, from 2802 California st., to 652 Clement, San Francisco.

Gross, Louis, from 2625 Clay st., to Oscar Luning Bldg., 45 Kearny st., San Francisco.

Hamilton, J. K., from 1217 Lincoln ave., to Encinal Hall, Bay Sta., Alameda.

Hanlon, E. R., from 201 Gough st., San Francisco, to ————?

Hatch, Herbert W., from Alton, Humboldt Co., to ————?

Henderson, J. J., from 1434 Post st., to Union Sq. Bldg., San Francisco.

Herrington, Howard, from 1007 Fillmore st., to 2053 Sutter st., San Francisco.

Hindley, G. J. D., from 1308 State st., to 1205 State st., Santa Barbara.

Holmes, Clara M., from 702 to 359 Telegraph ave., Oakland.

Houston, Albert J., from 2405 Fillmore st., to Union Sq. Bldg., San Francisco.

Hughes, Louie B., from 1935 California st., San Francisco, to ————?

Huntington, Ralph A., from Fruitvale Sta., Alameda Co., to Cloverdale, Sonoma Co.

Huston, R. J., from 162 Tremont ave., San Francisco to ————

Johnson, Abel W., from 710 14th st., to 2095 Market st., San Francisco.

Johnson, M. L., from Playter Blk., to 1219 Broadway, Oakland.